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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/902,929	07/10/2001	Wasiq Mahood Bokhari	CLICP014	9244
28875	7590	05/13/2005	EXAMINER	
Zilka-Kotab, PC P.O. BOX 721120 SAN JOSE, CA 95172-1120			ROSWELL, MICHAEL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	

DATE MAILED: 05/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/902,929

Applicant(s)

BOKHARI ET AL.

Examiner

Michael Roswell

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 9, 10-13, 18-22, 27, 38, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by the Firepad FireViewer Suite User's Guide, registered 7 March 2000, hereinafter Firepad.

Regarding claims 1, 10, and 19, Firepad teaches a method for displaying content selected for output on a wireless device on a management screen, wherein the content is displayed substantially as it will be displayed on the wireless device (taught as the selection of an image to be displayed on a Palm device, and the ability to preview the image as it will be seen on the device, at page 12), allowing organization of the content (performed automatically by the FireViewer of pages 21-23 that allows selection and viewing of content by content type), allowing formatting of the content (taught as the ability to select the color mode and compression of an image to be transferred, at page 12), allowing creation of a link to content (taught as the ability to convert URLs to a Palm-readable format, at pages 15 and 16), and allowing addition of text for output on the wireless device (taught as the ability to enter a name and notes for an image file, viewable by the user in the Palm device, at pages 12-13). Furthermore, Firepad teaches outputting previews of a display screen of the wireless device, the previews depicting how the organized and formatted content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device, the content including both textual and graphical content in some of the

previews (taught as the entering of a file name for output to the wireless device, the file name being textual information for display on the device, at pages 13 and 14).

Regarding claims 3, 12 and 21, Firepad teaches importing a graphic directly from a data source for output on a wireless device, taught as the conversion and delivery of an image file to a Palm device, at pages 12 and 13.

Regarding claims 4, 13, and 22, Firepad teaches the dragging and dropping of a link into a management screen, taught as the dragging of a local HTML file into the URL converter for selection of the file, at page 16.

Regarding claims 9, 18, and 27, Firepad teaches implementing the FireViewer software on Palm OS devices. Palm OS software is well known to be included in such wireless devices as PDAs, handheld computers, and wireless telephones.

Regarding claims 11 and 20, Firepad teaches aggregating content in a habitat, taught as the ability to add or delete several links from a URL list before conversion to Palm-readable format, at pages 15 and 16.

Regarding claim 38, Firepad teaches aggregating content selected for output on a wireless device in a habitat (taught as the ability to add or delete several links from a URL list before conversion to Palm-readable format, at pages 15 and 16), displaying the content on a content management screen amenable to allowing formatting of the content and displaying a preview of the content as it will be seen on the device (taught as the selection of an image to be

displayed on a Palm device, the ability to preview the image as it will be seen on the device, and the ability to change the format of the image, at page 12). Furthermore, Firepad teaches outputting previews of a display screen of the wireless device, the previews depicting how the organized and formatted content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device, the content including both textual and graphical content in some of the previews (taught as the entering of a file name for output to the wireless device, the file name being textual information for display on the device, at pages 13 and 14).

Regarding claim 40, Firepad teaches a method for displaying content selected for output on a wireless device on a management screen, wherein the content is displayed substantially as it will be displayed on the wireless device (taught as the selection of an image to be displayed on a Palm device, and the ability to preview the image as it will be seen on the device, at page 12), allowing organization of the content (performed automatically by the FireViewer of pages 21-23 that allows selection and viewing of content by content type), allowing formatting of the content (taught as the ability to select the color mode and compression of an image to be transferred, at page 12), allowing creation of a link to content (taught as the ability to convert URLs to a Palm-readable format, at pages 15 and 16), and allowing addition of text for output on the wireless device (taught as the ability to enter a name and notes for an image file, viewable by the user in the Palm device, at pages 12-13). Firepad also teaches implementing the FireViewer software on Palm OS devices. Palm OS software is well known to be included in such wireless devices as PDAs, handheld computers, and wireless telephones. Furthermore, Firepad teaches outputting previews of a display screen of the wireless device, the previews depicting how the organized and formatted content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device, the content including both textual and graphical

content in some of the previews (taught as the entering of a file name for output to the wireless device, the file name being textual information for display on the device, at pages 13 and 14).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 2, 7, 16, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34-37, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Firepad.

Regarding claim 2, Firepad has been shown to teach the transfer of content such as URLs to a wireless device. It is notoriously well known in the art that many URLs, such as portals, contain various windows within one page, each separate window containing related content to be displayed. The Examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of these teachings. Therefore, any transfer of a URL portal page would contain a habitat having views, each view having at least one window associated therewith, where a user is allowed to define a number of windows associated with a particular view (portal windows are well known to be selectively opened, closed, and minimized), each view representing content to be displayed in a particular view on the wireless device.

Regarding claims 7, 16, 25, and 32, while Firepad teaches the transfer of content such as images, movie files, and URLs over to a wireless device, the reference fails to explicitly teach the use of a table as the content between a managing interface and a wireless device. However, tables are well known in the art to be included in image files and many HTML files

through usage of the <table> tag. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to include tables in the content supported by Firepad.

Regarding claim 28, Firepad has been shown to teach the transfer of content such as URLs to a wireless device. It is notoriously well known in the art that many URLs, such as portals, contain various windows within one page, each separate window containing related content to be displayed. The Examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of these teachings. Therefore, any transfer of a URL portal page would contain a habitat having views, each view having at least one window associated therewith, where a user is allowed to define a number of windows associated with a particular view (portal windows are well known to be selectively opened, closed, and minimized), each view representing content to be displayed in a particular view on the wireless device. Firepad also teaches a method for displaying content selected for output on a wireless device on a management screen, wherein the content is displayed substantially as it will be displayed on the wireless device (taught as the selection of an image to be displayed on a Palm device, and the ability to preview the image as it will be seen on the device, at page 12), allowing organization of the content (performed automatically by the FireViewer of pages 21-23 that allows selection and viewing of content by content type), allowing formatting of the content (taught as the ability to select the color mode and compression of an image to be transferred, at page 12), allowing creation of a link to content (taught as the ability to convert URLs to a Palm-readable format, at pages 15 and 16), and allowing addition of text for output on the wireless device (taught as the ability to enter a name and notes for an image file, viewable by the user in the Palm device, at pages 12-13). Furthermore, Firepad teaches outputting previews of a display screen of the wireless device, the previews depicting how the organized and formatted content will appear on the display screen

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of the wireless device, the content including both textual and graphical content in some of the previews (taught as the entering of a file name for output to the wireless device, the file name being textual information for display on the device, at pages 13 and 14).

Regarding claim 29, Firepad teaches the dragging and dropping of a link into a management screen, taught as the dragging of a local HTML file into the URL converter for selection of the file, at page 16.

Regarding claims 34 and 35, Firepad teaches implementing the FireViewer software on Palm OS devices. Palm OS software is well known to be included in such wireless devices as PDAs, handheld computers, and wireless telephones.

Regarding claims 36 and 37, Firepad teaches on page 15 the aggregation of content selected for output on a wireless device, having multiple views, and displaying identifying tabs for switching between views. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a navigation tree for switching between views. Applicant has not disclosed that a navigation tree provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with Firepad because the tab method for switching views of Firepad performs the same functions as that of the claimed navigation tree. Furthermore, navigation trees are notoriously well known in the art, such as in Microsoft Windows Explorer, as is drag-and-drop functionality in such navigation trees.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Firepad to obtain the invention as specified in claims 36 and 37.

Regarding claim 39, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a depiction of a chassis of a wireless device in a preview pane. Applicant has not disclosed that a chassis depiction provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with Firepad because the chassis depiction does not change the functionality of the preview as disclosed by Firepad.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Firepad to obtain the invention as specified in claim 39.

Claims 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Firepad and Shinbori (US Patent 4,661,000).

Regarding claims 5, 6, 14, 15, 23, 24, 30 and 31, Firepad has been shown to teach the transfer of content such as URLs to a wireless device. It is notoriously well known in the art that many URLs, such as portals, contain various windows within one page, each separate window containing related content to be displayed. The Examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of these teachings. Therefore, any transfer of a URL portal page would contain a habitat having views, each view having at least one window associated therewith, where a user is allowed to define a number of windows associated with a particular view (portal windows are well known to be selectively opened, closed, and minimized), each view representing content to be displayed in a

particular view on the wireless device. Firepad also teaches a method for displaying content selected for output on a wireless device on a management screen, wherein the content is displayed substantially as it will be displayed on the wireless device (taught as the selection of an image to be displayed on a Palm device, and the ability to preview the image as it will be seen on the device, at page 12), allowing organization of the content (performed automatically by the FireViewer of pages 21-23 that allows selection and viewing of content by content type), allowing formatting of the content (taught as the ability to select the color mode and compression of an image to be transferred, at page 12), allowing creation of a link to content (taught as the ability to convert URLs to a Palm-readable format, at pages 15 and 16), and allowing addition of text for output on the wireless device (taught as the ability to enter a name and notes for an image file, viewable by the user in the Palm device, at pages 12-13).

Furthermore, Firepad teaches outputting previews of a display screen of the wireless device, the previews depicting how the organized and formatted content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device, the content including both textual and graphical content in some of the previews (taught as the entering of a file name for output to the wireless device, the file name being textual information for display on the device, at pages 13 and 14). Firepad teaches displaying content on a wireless device in response to the selection of a related link, at pages 22-23.

However, Firepad fails to explicitly teach the display of a configurable number of maximum characters of text and a number of lines of text upon the selection of a link.

Shinbori teaches displaying a layout of content before sending such content to an output device such as a printer (see col. 2, lines 14-19). Furthermore, Shinbori teaches the user selection of a maximum character number and maximum line number, at col. 1, line 67 through col. 2, line 4.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Firepad and Shinbori before him at the time the invention was made to modify the display of content as taught by Firepad to include the maximum character number and line preferences of Shinbori, in order to obtain a content display system wherein the user controls the layout of the content.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of effective utilization of the display screen and improved readability of content. See Shinbori, col. 2, lines 20-27.

Regarding claims 8, 17, 26, and 33, Shinbori teaches the user selection of a maximum character number and maximum line number, at col. 1, line 67 through col. 2, line 4. Furthermore, it is inherent that upon user selection of a hypertext document, Firepad sends the full text of the document as output to the wireless device. See Firepad, pages 21-22.

Claims 41-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Firepad and Maes et al (US Patent 6,016,476), hereinafter Maes.

Firepad teaches a method for managing content for output on a wireless device, as shown *supra*.

However, Firepad fails to explicitly teach the formatting of text content for audible output on either a wireless device or a wired device.

Maes teaches the use of a text-to-speech converter for use in a PDA such as those used by Firepad, at col. 5, lines 42-53. Furthermore, text-to-speech programs are notoriously well known in the art, and would have been obvious to include in a wired device, such as a personal computer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Firepad and Maes before him at the time the invention was made to modify the method for managing content for output on a wireless device of Firepad to include the text-to-speech conversion presented by Maes in order to obtain a method for managing content for output on a wireless device where text-to-speech conversion is possible.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing an aural interface to enable one to obtain information at times when a visual interface is difficult to view.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8 February 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to the argument that Firepad fails to teach showing how both textual and graphical content will appear on the display of a wireless device, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As noted in the rejection above, Firepad teaches the entering of a file name for output to the wireless device, the file name being textual information for display on the device, at pages 13 and 14, thus depicting how text will appear on the display.

In response to the argument that Firepad fails to teach linking from one window in one view to another window in another view, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As disclosed in the rejection above, Firepad teaches on page 15 tabs for switching between views relating to different content, and it is noted that the tab method for switching views of Firepad performs the same functions as that of the claimed navigation tree.

Applicant's arguments, see pages 12 and 13 of the amendment filed 8 February 2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 5 and 6 under Firepad have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Firepad and Shinbori.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Roswell
5/5/2005


RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
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